

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1826.

[NO. 72.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1825.—3m72

## WINDSOR

AND

## FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTLES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y73

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining

Robert Lawing, } v. A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

172—price adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge } Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Burge, } v. Woody Burge.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Ck.

3m74—price adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, } Org'l. Att'a. levied on land, and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro

Henry Yarboro, } v. David Starns.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman

vs.

Caleb Goodman.

Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.

59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

## Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

## Notice.

THE subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that he will attend at the next February court, in Charlotte, for the purpose of making settlements; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him individually, or to the association of McKENZIE & Caldwell, will avail themselves of this notice, as a further indulgence ought not to be expected. My books and papers are in the hands of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, with whom settlements can at any time be made.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1826. 4t72

## Patent Corn-Shellor,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLOR, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS, Wm. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Shellor will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 5t7f

## State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. F. Caldwell,

vs.

John Clay, and Nathan Phillips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, c. m. c.

6t74 pr. adv. \$2 50.

## For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

## Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and lies as well as any in that section of the county.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Jan. 21, 1826. 4t72

## Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.

Dec. 2, 1825. 3t75

You can make a minute of it, and I will call again.

I HAVE given indulgence from minutes to years, to those who stand indebted to me, and most earnestly solicit an immediate payment.

E. M. BRONSON.

Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1826. 3t73

## Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the twenty-fifth of January last, my negro man JOE, of a slender make and not very black. He was once the property of Judge Lowry, and is tho't to be lurking about somewhere in Mecklenburg county. Any person apprehending and delivering him to me, living in Lincoln county, near the mouth of South Fork, or securing him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded by

LEROY STOWE.

Feb. 18, 1826. 3t73r

## Samuel Harris' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Harris, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; and all persons having demands against said Harris, are requested to present them within the legal time, to the executors.

LAIRD H. HARRIS,

JOHN GINGLES,

JONATHAN HARRIS.

N. B. Laird H. Harris will be ready to settle at all times.

Feb. 7, 1826. 3t72

## Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Mecklenburg county, N. C. under the firm of Wilson & Davison, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

FRANCIS WILSON,

THOMAS DAVISON.

January 25, 1826. 3t72

## Constable's Sale.

A PLAIN neat Riding Chair, and a handsome plain Sulkey, will be sold on the Wednesday of February County Court, the property of J. G. Morse, executed to satisfy executions in favor of Thomas Alexander. A credit of six months will be given. Note, with approved security, will be required.

WM. LUCKEY, Constable.

3t72r

## I mean Action.

A PERSON came to Port Republic Academy on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, and made it his business to write some very base language on several of the pupils' copy books; on one of which he wrote the following:—"Mend your manner and you will mend your fortune. Under Adlehill." I will give a liberal compensation for an introduction to Mr. Adlehill. I want to know if he is a judge of good manners, or a man of fortune. He is not a man of good behaviour, or he would not have behaved in that manner.

BURCH CHESHEIR, Teacher.

3t72

## Notice.

THE notes and accounts due to the firm of Jennings & Thompson, and which was managed by P. Thompson, are now the property of Edm'd. Jennings. All persons who are in arrears with that house, are therefore directed to pay all such notes and accounts to E. Jennings, in as much as they have mutually dissolved their business.

EDM'D. JENNINGS,

PEARSALL THOMPSON.

Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1825. 4t72

## Notice.

ALL persons in debt to me, by note or book account, for articles purchased of P. Thompson, are informed that I have placed all demands due me in the hands of my lawful agent, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, who is instructed to sue for the same indiscriminately, unless paid very soon. It is well known to persons who purchased from Mr. Thompson, that the credit which he gave was a mere nominal credit; that whenever he called for their accounts, they were to discharge them. I hope all will pay off their accounts. None of you stays.

E. JENNINGS.

Jan. 25, 1826. 4t72

## \$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro Woman named NANCY, about 20 years of age, remarkably likely, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—usually looks down, and when she raises her eyes, they have rather a white appearance. Her voice is mild, and I think her nose is a little aquiline. I have strong reason to believe the said woman was taken up about four miles above Charlotte, on or about the first of last November, since which I have heard nothing of her. The woman was of good character, and was enticed away by her husband; and I have no doubt when they were separated near Charlotte, that she would have given herself up of been taken and told to whom she belonged—which makes me believe she is concealed or stolen. Any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction, and give me information where my woman is, will be entitled to the above reward; or to twenty dollars, for giving me information where I may get my woman.

WILLIAM MCWILLIE.

Camden, Jan. 27, 1826. 5t73r

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

## Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

## Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

## PERKINS' STEAM GUN.

On publishing the account of this wonderful machine, the New-York Post remarks—"The success of our countryman Perkins, appears no longer to admit of doubt. Under the head of foreign news will be found an account of an experiment made by the inventor of the tremendous power of steam in an engine of his own manufacture. The greatest difficulty which Mr. Perkins has contended with, but has now overcome, was the formation of a generator of sufficient strength. This obstruction obviated, there appears to be no longer any question as to its complete success, and Mr. Perkins, in one point of view, may be considered a benefactor to mankind. An end must now be put to sieges of towns; for what possibility is there of approaching a place defended by a machine which would destroy every thing within its reach in a moment?—Too cumbersome for transportation with an army, as a means of attack, and too powerful for resistance, it must remain forever a perfect security from invasion. Should the invention prove applicable to the propulsion of vessels, navigation on the ocean will also undergo an entire change; in a word, the utmost stretch on speculation on this power, can hardly be considered extravagant."

From the London Times.

The neighborhood of Mr. Perkins' safety steam engine manufactory near the Regent's Park, was on Tuesday thrown into great consternation by some tremendous reports, arising from the discharge of his steam gun. Since a fatal accident, which occurred several months ago, when a lady threw herself from a gig, in consequence, as it was at the time incorrectly supposed, of her horse having taken fright at the prodigious noise made by the steam gun, the terrific engine of destruction had not been permitted to be discharged by the individuals belonging to Mr. Perkins' concern.—On Tuesday morning, however, soon after eight o'clock, patrols were observed stationed on all the roads leading towards the manufactory, accompanied by men with placards on boards, warning all passengers on horseback or in carriages to go through the Regent's Park, instead of proceeding in front of the manufactory. Soon after nine, numbers of military officers, in carriages and on horseback, alighted at the manufactory. They were soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, and immediately afterwards the discharge of steam, which had previously been occasional, & of comparatively light force, commenced with a continued roar, resembling the loudest thunder we ever heard. The group of eminent persons then assembled, consisted of his Grace, the Master general of the Ordnance, and his Staff, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Pelt, Sir Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate General, and many military officers of the highest rank; together with a Committee of Artillery and Engineer officers, who, it appeared, had been officially appointed by the Duke of Wellington to examine into the merits of this wonderful specimen of human ingenuity and destructive power. The discharge of steam now became almost incessant for two hours, during which, its incalculable force and astonishing rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement admiration in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of 35 yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they actually passed through 11 one inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed, we understand that this plate had been brought especially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, we learnt, on inquiry, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins, that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket balls might be projected by its agency. To effect this, he screwed on to the gun barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited,) nearly one thousand balls per

minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other.

A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and in like manner, there was a stream of shot holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise was the effects of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall; and penetrated almost one half through its thickness. We heard several officers declare their belief, that, had the balls been made of iron instead of lead, they would have actually made a break through it—the wall was 19 inches thick.

From the London Times, Dec. 22.

We yesterday touched on the death of the Emperor Alexander, as that event might fairly be presumed, from such particulars as yet have reached us, to affect the feelings of his subjects, and eventually the peace of his immense dominions. It seems, however, to be anticipated by the best Russian authorities in this country, that Constantine will succeed to the empire without any resistance.

But if the death of Alexander was an event to be deplored by the great majority of his own people, by Europe generally we may suppose that it will be looked at with very different emotions. As the author, and master, and mover of the Holy Alliance, the late Emperor was a declared foe to the political rights of all civilized nations, to the cause of freedom over the whole earth, and to the improvement and happiness of man as a member of society. The jealousy with which this pupil of the reformist, La Harpe, watched, through his Ministers in the remotest spots of Europe, the first buddings of independent spirit and manly feelings in matters of Government, that he might nip and crush them, is notorious every where. He it was who stimulated his crouching allies to preach up the far famed monarchical principle, which rendered the caprice of any tyrant, the most atrocious or contemptible that ever vexed mankind; the sole ruling power over them. He it was who, in pursuance of this doctrine, forced Austria to the invasion (in our minds it has ever been the wanton and iniquitous invasion) of Naples. It was Alexander, according to Vilelle's confession, placed Louis XVIII. between two necessities, that of perpetrating a crime against the Spanish nation, which will one day be avenged, but never forgotten; or of entailing an equal misery upon France by the march of a Russian army from the Niemen to the Pyrenees. In every quarter of Europe beyond the bounds of Russia herself, the policy of Alexander was the embarrassment and scourge of his neighbors. It has required the most painful struggles for four long years on the part of England, Austria, and Prussia, to prevent Alexander from marching down from the Danube, and extinguishing at once the Turkish despotism and the infant hopes of independence for the Greeks. France, too, however willing on some occasions to interfere with other states, would probably have interposed for less hateful purposes than those ascribed to her by Russian Satraps at Paris, and the Spanish capital, had the incubus of Alexander's personal vigilance and ascendancy borne upon her with a less constant and overpowering pressure. Circumstances well known in the history of the last fourteen years may have induced the late and present Sovereign of France to yield a more entire obedience to Alexander, than to any of those destined to be his successors; the political morals, therefore of the French House of Bourbon, if they have any, are about to undergo a severer test, hereafter, in proportion as their free agency will, by the death of Alexander, be less under coercion than before.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Asbury Mission, against whom charges were preferred, on matters connected with the proceedings of the four Commissioners sent by Gov. Troup into the Nation, during the late Conference, in this place, and acquitted. Thus the toils thrown around this good old man have been broken and dispersed; and the odium of preferring charges, which, to say the least of them, were unfounded, rests, as it ought, upon those who made them. Let the unfeeling persecutors of this old man, whoever they are, be exposed and punished by public indignation and contempt.—Georgia Statesman.



## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8.

The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost by a vote of 28 to 13. The Senate adjourned before coming to any decision.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion of an amendment in the General Appropriation Bill, relative to the surveying of the public lands, consumed the day. Among the communications laid before the House was one showing the state of the incorporated Banks in the District of Columbia. Several resolutions offered on the preceding day were taken up and agreed to; and, among the resolutions taken up and agreed to were one on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, relative to an annual examination of the books of the officers of the Land Offices; one by Mr. Newton, of Vir. on the subject of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General; one by Mr. M'Lane, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Ohio; one by Mr. Humphry, of N. Y. in relation to a survey of the Susquehanna; one by Mr. Cassidy, relative to liens and judgments; one by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, relative to the powers of Indian agents to locate traders. Mr. White, of Florida, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of War, in relation to the surveys of Pensacola Bay. Mr. Kerr, of Md. introduced the resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of the establishment of the naval school at Annapolis.

FEBRUARY 9.—In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and resolutions of the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, on the subject of the late Treaty with the Creek Indians at the Indian Springs. The bill relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge underwent some discussion without coming to any decision. A motion to go into Executive business was lost—Ayes 18, Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee of the Whole reported the three appropriation bills, namely—Fortifications, Military Service, and the General Appropriation Bill, and the last was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A select committee was ordered to be appointed, on motion of Mr. Condict, of N. J. to consider the subject of increasing the impost duty on foreign spirits, and to impose an excise on domestic spirits. The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. White, of Florida, relative to the fortifications in Pensacola Bay, was agreed to, after some illustrative remarks by that gentleman. A resolution was offered by Mr. Garrison, of N. J. calling for information as to the names of the officers and crew of the Chesapeake who were killed or wounded when she was captured, and of those who were confined at Halifax; Mr. Stewart, of Penn. also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for further information on the subject of a National Armory on the Western Waters.

FEBRUARY 10. In the Senate, a number of bills were reported, of which, the bill to erect a monument to General Washington, the bill to increase the pay of the Captains in the Army, while engaged in active service, and the bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to aid in making the proposed canal between Lake Michigan and the Wabash, were the most important. The resolution offered by Mr. Macon, proposing to diminish the patronage of the Executive of the United States, was agreed to, without debate. A large portion of the day was passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Scott, of Missouri, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the War Department, on the subject of restricting Indian traders. Mr. Ward, of New-York, laid a resolution on the table calling for an account of unclaimed dividends, from the Treasury Department. Mr. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, laid resolutions on the table inquiring if any measures have been adopted for the introduction of vaccination into the Army and Navy; and Mr. Tattall, of Georgia, introduced a resolution asking the President for information as to the claims for indemnification for slaves taken away, and the decisions of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the subject of giving the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court a compensation which would make the reports come at a more reasonable price to the purchasers. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to inquire into the expediency of digesting a system of fortifications for the sea board, which would not require a larger annual appropriation than \$500,000. On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on

Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to additional allowances to the Receivers of public money for remitting the same. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, relative to the navigation of that river; of Mr. Holmes, of North Carolina, as to the navigation of Cape Fear; on motion of Mr. Storrs, of New-York, on the subject of the Navy-Yard in this city; and on motion of Mr. Boon, of Indiana, relative to payments for subdivisions of public lands. The General Appropriation Bill, and the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, were passed; and that for the Military Service was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Several private bills went through Committee.

FEBRUARY 11.—In the Senate, the bill extending the limits of Georgetown, and the bill for the relief of Elijah Buckley, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. of Savannah, was called up, and gave rise to some debate, but was again laid on the table. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to incorporate the Medical College, a bill to exempt the officers and students of the Columbian College from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war, and a bill to enable the college to raise a certain sum of money by lottery, for the benefit of that institution.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1826; and several private bills. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, with the exception of those introduced by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, and Mr. Ward, of N. York, were agreed to. The House was occupied for the residue of the day on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, which was finally passed by a vote of 87 to 71. The House adjourned till Monday.

FEBRUARY 14.—In the Senate, the bill to extend the limits of Georgetown, and the bill for the relief of Elijah Buckley, were passed.

The bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the repair of the road, thro' the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, was the subject of considerable discussion. It was opposed upon the ground that Congress had no power to make a road within the limits of a state, and that when the State of Mississippi was admitted into the Union, the jurisdiction which, previously, the Indians ceded to the United States over this road, passed to the state, and was vested in it. It was supported on the ground, that the road was run through an Indian country, the title to which had never been extinguished, and that, therefore, the state had no power to make it; that like applications had received the favor of Congress, and that no constitutional principles were connected with the bill. It was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny was passed. A little discussion took place on the consideration of the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Miner, calling for information on the subject of the revenues, &c. from the ports in the Delaware, with a reference to the construction of the proposed break-water, and the resolution was ultimately rejected. The House went into committee on the bill making appropriation for the navy, but made little progress therein, when the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Ward, of N. Y. it was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire as to the expediency of deepening the channel leading into Tyber Creek; and on motion of Mr. Alexander, of Vir. relative to amending the charter of Alexandria; on motion of Mr. Everett, of Mass. on the subject of revising the law regulating the importation of foreign books; on motion of Mr. Wood, of N. Y. relative to placing disabled and wounded officers on the list of invalid pensioners; and on motion of Mr. Malory, of Ver. on the subject of the tonnage and value of the trade between our Atlantic ports and the ports of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Cocke laid on the table a resolution asking of the President information relative to the compensation allowed to the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Marine Corps for the last two years.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to executions in the States of Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana.

The Richmond Enquirer, on publishing a number of Farmer Giles' "Political Disquisitions," in which Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, is treated in the usual vindictive, illiberal and dogmatic style of the "Wigwam," has the following neat little morceau, written with a Porcupine's quill, dipped in a Crocodile's tears, on the skin of a copper-head:—

"We could sincerely have wished that the Author of Political Disquisitions had pretermitted his strictures upon Mr. Monroe.—We can truly say, it is with much regret and reluctance that we consent to publish them." [Oh! Shocking!]

Balt. Patriot.

## General Intelligence.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FROM LATE FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Received at the Office of the National Gazette.

A very important Order in Council, particularly as it respects Ireland, we understand, was agreed upon on Tuesday, by the King in Council, which was a regulation for the coinage of Ireland, to assimilate it to the coinage of England.

It has been forbidden, from the 1st of January, 1826, to introduce into Spain any work printed in a foreign country in the Spanish language, whatever may be the subject of it.

We have letters from Sierra Leone to the 31st October. They mention, that Captain Clapperton and Dr. Dickson, with their party, had visited Sierra Leone in passing. They started thence in excellent health and spirits, for the Benin River, at the nearest point on the coast to Succatto. It was considered very questionable, whether the route which the expedition has now pursued from Sierra Leone by the Benin River, or that through the Foulah country, was the best. By the latter, from the recent rapid increase of British influence, a safe conduct could now be obtained to within a short distance of Timbuctoo. But, by the Benin River, though there is no British influence on that part of the coast, or near it, the length of the journey is greatly diminished. The officers and men who composed the expedition, anticipated nothing but a prosperous termination of their labours.

It has been very confidently rumoured in London, during the last few days, that Lord Cochrane is now on his way to Greece, and that by this time, he must be considerably advanced on his journey. Our London correspondent has taken great pains to inquire into the report, and informs us, that it is strongly believed by persons who are so interested as to have the best information on the subject.

Edinburgh Observer.

Parisian Gaming-houses.—The following extract from the "Manuel de l'Etranger dans Paris," for 1825, by C. Harmand, is highly creditable to the good principles of the editor:—"Of all the seductions to which foreigners are exposed in this great city, the most dangerous, the only one the extent of which cannot be foreseen, the only one from which there is no escape, is gambling. Reason and morality have in vain exerted themselves to put an end to the plague of the gaming-houses. The evil that might result from the establishment of secret and clandestine tables, the proceedings of which it would be impossible to overlook, and the income of 8,000,000 francs resulting to the State from these scandalous institutions, induce Government to protect them. We will however abstain from indicating one of them; preferring to be charged with inaccuracy or imperfection, rather than to facilitate the entrance of a single human being into places from which there is but a step to shame, or death. It is estimated that the sums hazarded at the gaming-tables at Paris, amount to the enormous total of 350,000,000 of francs a-year!"

Caucasus.—A very interesting work has been published at Moscow, under the title of New Geographical and Historical Notices of Caucasus, by Semen Bronevsky. The first volume contains statistical details respecting Caucasus; observations on the extent, the limits, and the primitive state of that country; remarks on the religion of the inhabitants, on their languages, customs, government, policy, population, trade, and revenue. The author has contrived to avoid the dryness usually inseparable from publications of their description; and, without failing in accuracy, has rendered the perusal of his work attractive and amusing. He represents the inhabitants of the mountains (called in the Russian language, Gortzy) as possessing the vices and the virtues of a semi-barbarous people, as unceasingly occupied in war, as ardent defenders of liberty, as cruel and vindictive towards their enemies, hospitable in domestic life, and faithful to their friends. Their customs are very similar to those of the feudal system; and there is every where a striking resemblance between them and the barbarians who poured from the mountains of the North over the plains of Europe, in the 4th and 5th centuries of the Christian era. As among the first conquerors of Europe, the personal courage of the prince is the surest title to the esteem of his subjects. The nobles are the leaders of the army in battle, compose the royal council in time of peace, and fulfil all the duties of vassals. Pillage is their principal and favorite occupation. Slaves, either bought or taken, (over whom they exercise an absolute power,) and horses, constitute all their riches. Their laws are derived either from the Koran, or from ancient usage. The geographical & commercial portions of M. Bronevsky's work are also exceedingly valuable and interesting.

Dreadful Accident.—The Brussels papers give the following particulars of a melancholy event, which occurred at Neimburg on the 6th instant.—"Frankfort, Dec. 13.—On the 6th of this month, a fatal accident took place at Neimburg, in the duchy of Anhalt. The citizens had resolved, on a visit of the Duke and

Duchess, to illuminate the new suspension-bridge. At eight o'clock, with a numerous band of music, they went to the bridge with torches. Half the bridge sunk into the river (the Saale) at half past eight o'clock, with all the people on it, and was carried down the stream. The Duke immediately went to the spot to direct the means of saving those persons who were on the bridge at the mercy of the waves. Of six or seven hundred persons who were in this alarming situation, about thirty have not been found.—The Borsenhall List has the following account: "Berlin, Dec. 12. Letters from Kalby, on the Saale, say, that of the persons who perished by the breaking of the bridge at Neimburg, 86 dead bodies have been taken out of the river up to the 7th in the evening, seven had died of the injuries they had received, and the number of wounded was 41. A dreadful loss for a place containing only 200 houses."

The Steam boat Enterprise had a passage of 57 days from England to the Cape of Good Hope, during only 35 of which the engines were employed, and 3 days were passed at anchor at the Island of St. Thomas. The greatest distance performed in any 24 hours, was 190 miles on the 10th Oct. by sailing, and the greatest run in the same time by steam, was 169 miles.

An Envoy has proceeded to the capital of Persia from the Supreme Government of India, the British Government having transferred the mission to the East India Company. It is said that long-pending difficulties between the Company and Persia, have recently been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Pelter, Lt. Adams, returned to England in December, from a visit to the Moravian settlements, and a survey of the coast of Labrador, between the latitudes of 50 and 60 north. She visited Sandwich Bay, Canyetoake, Ogbucktoke, and Nain, the natives of which places are Esquimaux, and appear to live in the greatest state of privation & misery; their sole reliance is on the seal fishery, which animal furnishes them food, clothing, light, boats and boots; the Moravians themselves are little better off.

LATE FROM INDIA.—Calcutta papers to the 8th of September, containing dates from Bombay of the 17th of August, have been received at Boston, by the Ninus.

The Burmese war was still without any immediate prospect of termination. The head quarters of the British army were still at Prome, from which intelligence was received to the beginning of August. The troops were still in their quarters, waiting for the rainy season to be over. A report of a brilliant victory, after an immense slaughter of the enemy, had reached Calcutta, via Chittagong, but nothing was officially known upon the subject. The place was found much more healthy than at Rangoon.—The cholera morbus prevailed to a considerable extent, particularly among the natives at Calcutta, and in other parts of India; but at the latest dates it had in some degree abated, in consequence, as it was supposed, of the cool weather. The editor of the Asiatic News says, "it is horrible, close to a city like Calcutta, to see human carcasses floating about, or lying on a bank a prey to the dogs or carrion bird."

A young and beautiful widow, about 14 or 15 years old, who lately brought forth a child, thinking herself altogether worthless in the world, and anticipating the many distresses she would have to encounter after the death of her husband if she survived him, burnt herself on his funeral pile. An inhabitant of the village Jessom had lately died, and his chaste widow asked permission to burn herself with his body. This being refused by the officers of government, she died fifteen days after, through the severities she endured.—Three other widows made similar applications and were refused; but the government being informed of the death mentioned above, gave them permission, and they all burnt themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

Singular and Melancholy Occurrence.—Capt. Wise, of the brig Commodore Preble, from New-York, has communicated to us the following interesting circumstances relating to a young man who shipped with him in New-York, in order that his relations may be apprised of his unhappy fate. His name was Samuel De Mott; his age about 22. On the second night of the voyage he commenced praying aloud, getting on his knees, begging the crew to pray with or for him. He informed Capt. W. who interrogated him on his distress of mind, that two angels had appeared to him and told him he must die in two days from that time—and he would therefore pass the interval in prayer whenever the ship's duty would permit him. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning (the day to which he had alluded) he was missing after most strict search, and there is no doubt of his having been lost overboard.

Capt. Wise states that this young man exhibited no signs of insanity—performed all the duties required of him with alacrity, and enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of all on board. We sincerely sympathize with his relations, who, we understand, are respectable citizens of New-York.—Charleston Courier.

BANKS.

Banks are very numerous in the thrifty little state of Rhode Island, but their capitals are small, and chiefly under the immediate management of the principal stockholders, who are the presidents, cashiers, or directors of them. And this should be so, for the important reason that the whole property of every individual stockholder is liable for the debts of any such corporation to which he may belong. A writer in the "Providence Journal" refers to the fact thus stated, to shew the solidity of the Rhode Island establishments; which he says, rarely "extend themselves even up to their fair limits," and the consequence is, that "they are entirely independent of the effects of any forcing systems got up by other institutions to test the stability of banks," &c.—Niles.

In many mechanical operations, we frequently hear of extraordinary personal performances which stagger belief, and of the ingenious application of machinery to others, which in abridging labor, produces astonishing results.—The cause may be found in the spirit of emulation excited by that generous reward held out to industry, which distinguishes our country over every other. We perceive an advertisement in the Petersburg papers, by Francis H. Smith, of a patent machine for planting and cultivating Cotton. He states that it opens the ridge, drops the cotton in any quantity, and at any distance required; covers it, at one operation, leaving the ground in the most beautiful order imaginable. It is moved along by a single hand, without the aid of a horse, though one may be applied, and keeps pace with three ploughs, employed in throwing up the list, preparatory for its operation. After the cotton is up, by removing the coulters, dropper, coverer and roller, and applying the pro-fixture, this machine is then drawn by a horse, and cultivates the cotton by removing the grass and weeds from an inch of the plant on both sides at once, which it will do until the cotton is 12 inches high. It is supposed that in both operations it will go over 12 acres per day.

Raleigh Register.

BOSTON, FEB. 4.

Extreme Cold.—The winter has fairly set in, with its full complement of storms of snow and violent cold. Indeed the severity of cold on Tuesday night was greater than has been experienced for several years. The mercury stood in various situations and exposures from 12 to 17 degrees below zero—in Boston, Roxbury, Medford, Salem, &c.

A woman was frozen to death in South st. on Tuesday night—and a stage coachman on the line between Groton and Concord, was found frozen stiff upon his box on the road, holding the reins in his hands. He was dead, and the reins were clenched so fast, that they were obliged to be cut, before they could be extricated from his grasp.

Fire.—The large and valuable Cotton Factory, containing five thousand spindles, and owned by Messrs. Almy, Brown & Slaters, in Slatersville, Smithfield, R. I. was consumed by fire on Wednesday morning. We understand that the fire was occasioned by a furnace recently erected for warming the factory. Loss estimated at \$80,000—no insurance.

Prov. Jour.

An original proprietor of a single share in the Charlestown Bridge, near Boston, which cost \$100, has received his principal, the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of \$7000! At Mount Carbon, Penn. land, which could have been purchased twelve years since for sixty cents per acre, is now selling at the rate of four hundred dollars per acre.

The Arkansas Gazette states that the Quapaw Indians have commenced removing from their lands on the Arkansas, which they ceded to the United States, in November, 1824, and are now on their way to the Red River country, under the direction of Mr. Barraque, sub-agent, to join the Caddo Indians, on the southern border of the Arkansas Territory. By this removal, a large and valuable tract of land, in the heart of the Arkansas Territory, is thrown open for cultivation and improvement.

How to humbug a Landlord.—A writer in a late Kentucky paper relates an anecdote of a gentleman who now occupies a high judicial station in the state, which proves that however limited his legal acquirements might be, his adroitness in getting clear of a tavern bill is at least unquestionable. The statement runs thus: Some years since, the gentleman alluded to, being then a resident of Illinois, entered into a written agreement with his landlord, by the terms of which the latter bound himself to board the former, and keep his horse, at the rate of one dollar per day, and to allow him a credit of one dollar for each day he was absent from home. Nine months afterwards, a settlement took place between Boniface and his guest; when it appeared that the latter had spent three months at the tavern, and six abroad, he claimed of "mine host" pay for three months in order to balance accounts. It is not stated whether this equitable demand was allowed.



# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1826.

**Foreign.**—The packet ship *Leeds* arrived at New-York on the 4th instant, from Liverpool, from which place she sailed the 27th December. The hour at which she arrived, prevented the New-York papers of that day from giving many particulars; they only state, that cotton was a little lower at Liverpool,—an item of intelligence by no means agreeable, though not unexpected,—that the agitation in the London money market had subsided;—and that the Archduke Constantine had been proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias.

**Panama Mission.**—We have not yet learned the result of the nomination before the Senate. It is certainly proper that this body should not act hastily; but we cannot but consider this long delay as unnecessary, if not unjustifiable. The subject might have been thoroughly discussed, and a decision had, one way or the other, a month since.

The President had not replied, at our last dates, to the call for information from the House, on the subject of this mission.

A writer in the *Family Visitor*, states, that the average expenses of a student at the University of Virginia, will amount to *six hundred dollars* a year! If this be a fact, the university will fall far short of realizing the expectations of its friends—it will be completely *aristocratic*—its benefits will be confined almost exclusively to the rich; while the middling and poorer classes of society will be necessarily precluded from all participation in the advantages of this boasted institution. Virginia has already expended between five and 600,000 dollars, to build up a university which should be accessible to all; but by its organization, the main object is effectually defeated; for the most valuable portion of society, that portion on which the country must ever rely for its defence, to which it must chiefly look for those who are to guide its destinies, to exalt its intellectual and moral character,—is almost as completely shut out, as if an act of exclusion had been passed for that purpose.

Mr. Jefferson has made application to the legislature of Virginia, for authority to dispose of his property by lottery.—He has been compelled to this by pecuniary embarrassments, which are pressing heavily on him in his old age; and he hopes to be enabled, in this way, to dispose of his valuable property at something like fair prices. It is stated by the gentleman, through whom the application was made to the legislature, that his debts amount to a sum so great, that if his large estate be forced into the market in the present distressed state of prices, it will bring but little, if any more than enough to satisfy them, leaving him destitute and dependent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Jefferson's life has been devoted to the service of his country; and the result is, pecuniary embarrassment and distress, at that period of life when he is least able to bear them. No man living has stronger claims on the gratitude of his country than Thomas Jefferson—like Lafayette, he has made himself poor in her service—and like him, he is entitled, in his necessities, to something more than an empty expression of gratitude. His old age should at least be made comfortable, and his mind relieved from all apprehension of want, or fear of dependence.

The account of Perkins' *Steam Gun*, which will be found on our first page, will no doubt be interesting to our readers. Mr. Perkins is a native of Massachusetts, but has resided in England for several years, where his talents, though not more highly appreciated, meet with a better reward than in this country.

## COASTING TRADE.

While discussing the subject of the bill concerning discriminating duties of import and tonnage, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, made the following remarks:

"There was another interest, the growth of which, also, would not be re-

tarded by a depression of the foreign trade by discriminating duties; it was an interest, little known or noticed, but ere long, was to have no rival in any quarter of the globe. It was carried on, silently and obscurely—the statistical tables gave no account of it; you had no right to take an account of it; you had no right to pry into the value of one neighbor's surplus wheat which he exchanges for another neighbor's surplus sugar or tobacco; this is a family concern. The interest to which he alluded, was the invaluable coasting trade of the country, neither known nor valued, in any degree compared with its merits.—What would be the course of your coasting vessels? Follow one of them: take any starting point, geographically the City of Washington; follow her down the Potomac, skirting the Chesapeake, passing your Southern trading cities, entering the Gulf of Mexico, ascending the majestic stream of the Father of Rivers, ascending still higher the equally majestic Missouri, passing into the great lakes, descending to Erie, entering, if you please, the noble canal of the state of New-York, and passing along the centre prong of the future trident of Neptune, stopping at the great emporium of the Western World, the city of New-York; or, if not stopping thus shortly, follow her round the canal at the Falls of Niagara, which a short time will place there, into Ontario, thence down the St. Lawrence, coming round the Northeastern border of the United States, and in front of the principal commercial cities, returning to the Potomac, after having performed a circuit of 8 or 10,000 miles, of a space which, before the lapse of many years, will be studded with trading towns and populous settlements; and this trade is exclusively your own: not a single ton of foreign shipping is employed in it: it is yours in war as well as peace. In a few years you may prosecute it, under a covered way, from Maine to the Mississippi and the lakes, wholly beyond the reach of an enemy, except for a small portion of it on the Canada shore. What is this trade now? The returns give as employed in it for the past year 700,000 tons. Does this shew its value? Nothing like it. This is only the capacity contained within the wooden walls of the vessels that are registered and enrolled for the coasting trade. These vessels perform ten voyages on an average in a year, taking a cargo each way. Estimate them at a half; five voyages in each year, with full cargoes; then you would have seven millions of tons of productions transported in a year between the different ports and inhabitants of the country. This would give some idea of its importance, and this is the commerce that is most invaluable to us.—An interruption to our foreign trade would increase it; this, other nations also would not desire; power is relative; nations are strong as others are weak."

An account, says the *National Gazette*, of the most recent diplomatic mission from the Governor General of Bengal to Siam and Cochinchina, was published in England in December. Mr. Crawford was the envoy, and the writer of the narrative, surgeon and naturalist of the mission. It abounds with curious particulars. As an instance of the degradation of human nature by servility, we know of nothing stronger than what is related in the following passage of the work, touching the Siamese:

"Mr. Crawford had a first interview with an inferior minister. During the whole of the visit, the minister's attendants lay prostrate on the earth before him, and at a distance. When they addressed, they did not dare to cast their eyes towards him, but raising their head a little, and touching the forehead with both hands united in the manner by which we would express the most earnest supplication, their looks still directed to the ground, they whispered an answer in the most humiliating tone. The manner in which he was approached by the servants of his household, was even still more revolting to nature. When refreshments were ordered, they crawled forward on all fours, supported on the elbow and toes, the body being dragged on the ground. In this manner they pushed the dishes before them from time to time, in the best manner that their constrained and beastlike manner would admit, until they had put them in their place, when they retreated backwards in the same grovelling manner, but without turning round."

"Yet this haughty chief was himself but a minister of the fifth order in importance, doomed to take his turn of beastlike grovelling, as was subsequently exhibited on visiting Chromachit, son to the king. Every man here is doomed to crawl on the earth before his superior. The nation must be considered as entirely the slaves of the king, of whose lives, as well as property, he can dispose at will."

In the catalogue of *during* attempts to obtain property by highway robbery, with which the newspapers abound, the following is the most desperate—two New Jersey editors were lately attacked on the road, and robbed of all the money they had about them—a little change.

OPPOSITION is at length beginning to embody itself and to take ground. Of what elements it will consist, and what will be its other arms, besides that of resistance to the measures of administration, it would be premature now to assert. It will, indeed, disclaim any purpose of general resistance, and even profess to judge of each measure by its own intrinsic value, approving where it can, condemning where it must. Such a rule, honestly and sincerely observed, is all that any Administration could desire. But we shall discover in the sequel, this profession notwithstanding, that the occasion for approbation never occurs, whilst every one is eagerly seized for censure, in which it is hoped that the smallest countenance can be obtained in the public opinion. The first act of this newly organized opposition, has been to buy up the paper published in this city under the name of "Washington City Gazette," a name which has been exchanged for that of "United States' Telegraph." The alteration is commendable. It would have been difficult to drive a profitable trade under the old sign.

The business of the concern, as well as the name, seems to be changed.—Henceforward it is not to be conducted for the exclusive benefit of one of the aspirants to the Presidential chair, but for that of all. It was, no doubt, deemed best not to set up a particular banner; but to hold out all sorts of colours, under which all sorts of recruits, Christian, Jew, and Turk, might gather together in friendly communion. Of the success and duration of the new Holy Alliance, in this hemisphere, it remains to be seen. In their manifesto, put forth in the form of a prospectus for their new-named Gazette, they affirm, in substance, that they are actuated by the sincerest patriotism, and that they are only shocked and grieved by the precedent of Mr. Adams' election. That is all. They say they are resolved to change that precedent. Nothing more. We may take up, hereafter, at our leisure, the subject of that precedent; and when we do, we shall show that the sentiments and the language of the prospectus are the same which were so frequently uttered, in speeches and toasts, at certain dinners to the south, last summer; and that of all the precedents which occurred during the late Presidential canvass, none was fraught with more disregard of public principle and public decorum, than one which was exhibited by the principal author of those sentiments.—*National Journal*.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Miner, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the editor of the *Village Recorder*, a paper he formerly conducted, but who has now, we are glad to say, much better employment:

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 10.

An hundred questions are asked me in letters about Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and the administration. So far as I have been able to see, in the house, there is nothing like an organized opposition to the administration. The general sentiment seems to be—"Let us give them a fair trial, and Judge them by their acts." Plainness and simplicity of manner seem to be the order of the day.—Mr. Adams is a plain business man, his policy appears to be to do what is right and leave every thing (without any of the little arts of policy) to the good sense of the people. The dignity with which Mr. Clay presided in the house you know. While he sustains with propriety whatever station he may be called to fill, he is yet perfectly accessible and courteous—and in the social circle appears with the most simple and unaffected manners.

Bull. Patriot.

## SOUTH AND NORTH.

In the debate in Congress, on the subject of appropriations for fortifications, Mr. Forsyth of Georgia remarked—

There is a small and scattered population in Georgia, and it has in its bosom the worst of evils. Can it apply to South Carolina in case of danger? She is in the same situation. Can she ask any aid of Alabama? She is similarly situated. In case of war, they must either do as they did in the revolutionary war, abandon their habitations, or leave their bones on the soil. They might save their own honor, but who would save the honor of the country?

He was answered by Mr. Dwight of Mass. in the following terms:—

In the event of internal commotion in Georgia, where should its white population seek a shelter? Not, certainly, in this little fort of Savannah. In such an event, (and he hoped the day was far distant) they would look not to the forts erected for maritime defence, but to the stout hearts and sympathetic feelings of their northern brethren; and he did not hazard too much in saying, that in such a case the north would pour out its blood like water to assist the south.

It has been established as the law of Scotland respecting marriages, that if a man takes a woman by the hand, and declares her to be his wife, in the presence of witnesses, that she is so in law. It was thus a person named M'Adams, who had an estate worth 10,000 pounds a year, married a woman, after which he shot himself; but the marriage was held to be good, though severely contested, as of course it would be.

In presenting to his readers an extract from the new work of the author of the *Pioneers* and the *Pilot*, about to be published at Philadelphia, the editor of the *National Gazette* says—

"We have selected for quotation a portion of the first volume, which might convey a general idea of the particular cast and interest of the whole narrative. Indian training and warfare, the adventures and the scenery which belong to the period of Montcalm's incursion into the province of New-York, are the subjects of this spirited and engaging composition. It would not be right to discourse now, of the author's plan: yet we may say in regard to its execution, that he fixes the attention of his reader; creates often a suspense so deep as to be almost painful: excites very strong emotions; and describes situations and objects in the most vivid and graphic manner. *Leather stocking*, of the *Pioneers*, cannot be forgotten by any one who has perused that work. The same admirable agent is here brought forward to be exhibited in earlier passages of his life; and, though the character cannot be affirmed to produce so much effect, since it wants the force and sharpness of novelty, still it appears to us to be, for the most part, well sustained; and it holds at least a divided empire with that of the ostensible hero—"the Last of the Mohicans." This "Narrative" (for the author disclaims in his Preface the idea of a novel) may be obnoxious to critical censure in certain details; but whoever shall advance even a few pages in it, will, we are sure, proceed regularly to the end,—a captive to the powerful spell of genius."

The *London Morning Post* says, that information has been received, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Emperor Alexander was strangled.

## MAKING PINS BY STEAM.

An immense structure is now building near London by Messrs. Taylor & Wright, for the manufacture of pins. The building is 185 feet long, 40 feet wide and 50 feet high: it contains 120 windows besides loop-holes. The pins are to be made entire by one blow of the machinery, at the rate of 10,000 per minute; they are for export trade. The steam-engine chimney is 110 feet high; but the foundation having sunk, causes it to incline two feet from the perpendicular on one side, and it is thought must come down.

Mr. Editor—In the course of my desultory reading, I came across the following epitaph; and thinking a perusal of it might be useful to some, and somewhat interesting to others, I have transcribed it for your paper. By publishing it, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

## EPITAPH on a Card Player.

Will, in this world, had many a rub to tame his spirits, yet he with his rubs was blest: For cards were his heav'n: but now a single game,

Quite grave and low, he plays at endless whist. His hands are chang'd, and all his honors gone; He cannot call at eight, how'er afraid; His suit a shroud; his sequence to be shown, Must wait untill, till the last trump is play'd.

## THE MARKET.

*Fayetteville, Feb. 15.*—Cotton, sales 11 a 11½; Bacon 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee: 20 a 21; Corn, 80 a 90; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2½ a 3; Lime 25 a 25½; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 10 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

*Cheraw, Feb. 14.*—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45; Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 11½ a 12½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 100 a 125; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

*Camden, Feb. 18.*—Cotton, 11 a 11½; corn, \$1; bacon, 10 a 11; whiskey, 45 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 64 a 7—upper country, 54 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 625 a 7.

*Charleston, Feb. 10.*—Cotton, 12 a 13; corn, 0 a 10½; bacon, 0 a 7; apple brandy, 35 a 37½; whiskey, 30 a 40; beeswax, 52; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18½ a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 00 a 10, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 41; Turk's Island, 50 a 60; molasses, 32.

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just completed opening a *Fresh Stock of Goods*, equal if not superior to any they have ever offered for sale. They are now prepared to furnish their customers with any article in their line; and respectfully invite them, and all others, to call and examine their goods, and hear their prices.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY.

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1826. 373

## Notice.

ALL the legal heirs of John Belk, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, are requested to call on Darling Belk, executor, comply with the law and receive their respective part of the negroes, as a division has been made this 16th day of December, 1825. 374e

DARLING BELK.

## NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS.

(Authorized by Acts of Congress and the Legislature of North-Carolina.)

For the benefit of Oxford Academy and Washington Canal.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

To be drawn on the 15th of March, 1826, at the City of Raleigh.

## Scheme.

1	Prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,276	5,276
2	5,000	10,000
18	1,000	18,000
36	500	18,000
186	50	9,300
372	25	9,300
1,302	12	15,624
13,950	6	83,700
13,870	Prizes.	\$214,200
26,970	Blanks.	

42,840 Tickets.

## PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets \$6	Quarter	\$1,50
Half do. 3	Eighth	75

Packages of 12 Tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least \$25 50 nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, \$75	Quarter do.	\$18
Half do. 36	Eighth do.	9

If preferred, CERTIFICATES of Packages will be furnished at the following rates: Whole Package \$46,50—Shares in proportion.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets or Shares can be had at the above rates at the Managers' Office, Raleigh, or their Agent, at the

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE.

## John M'Quay & Co.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, among which are—

Sugar and Coffee,  
Jamaica and  
New England  
French Brandy,  
Holland and  
Northern  
First quality Molasses,  
Claret,  
Teneriff,  
Madeira,  
Colmanar, and  
Port,  
Cordials of the best kind,  
No. 2 Mackrel,  
Philadelphia Porter,  
Figs and Raisins,  
Sweet Oranges,  
Wellington Boots, first quality,  
Mould Candles,  
Soft shell Almonds,  
Table Salt,  
Crockery Ware,  
Snuff and Segars,  
Lorillard's Cut Tobacco, and  
Confectionaries of all kinds.  
Feb. 25, 1826. 374f

## Notice.

WILL be sold in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, the house and lots on which James Harty formerly lived, lying in the west end of Charlotte, on the south side of Tryon street. A reasonable credit will be given, with bond and approved security.

JOHN SLOAN.

February 25, 1826. 1w

## Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, about the 12th November last, somewhere between my own house and Matthew Bain's, or else between my house and Charlotte, a large bundle of Notes, amongst which are the following:—Two notes on Guy Maxwell, one on John Rogers, one on Matthew Bain, several on Andrew Miller, deceased; together with a number of others not at present recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me said papers, and forewarn any person from trading for any of said notes.

MATTHEW WALLACE.

Feb. 4, 1826. 374g

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on the evening of the late General Muster, an old Black Morocco Pocket Book containing six dollars in money, and a note for three hundred dollars, against Capt. Isaac Campbell. There were three credits on the note, leaving a balance due of about fifty dollars, besides interest. It is believed the pocket-book was stolen from the pocket of the subscriber by a negro. Whoever will return said pocket-book to the subscriber, with its contents, shall be reasonably rewarded; and all persons are forbidden trading for the note, as its payment is stopped.

ROBERT PARKS, Jr.

Feb. 18, 1826. 1wp

## Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Fredell county, on the 5th instant, a dark bay MARE, with tail and mane nearly black, about 14 or 15 hands high, and ten or twelve years old. She went away with a bridle on, was shod all round, and had a very sore back. It is expected she will make for Pendleton District, S. C. I will give five dollars reward to any person who will give information to me of said mare, so that I get her again.

JOSHUA PINKSTON.

Lincolnton, Feb. 17, 1826. 374h

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled *Heavenly Flood of Regeneration*, or, *Treatise on Holy Baptism*." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

### THE COTTAGE DOOR.

BY BERNARD HARTON, ESQ.

[From the "Forget me not" for 1826.]

'Tis sweet companionship to hold  
With childhood in its hour of mirth;  
And ne'er be heart of mine so cold,  
As not to estimate its worth.

'Tis good in lowly life to trace  
And pause o'er every sunny spot,  
Whose gentle unobtrusive grace  
Adorns the peasant's humble lot.

And, therefore, with a grateful heart,  
I gaze upon a group like this,  
And freely praise the mimic art,  
Which bodied forth this scene of bliss.

Dearest to me that humble home,  
With verdant foliage mantled o'er,  
Than many a rich and stately dome,  
With pampered menials at its door.

Loveliest those lowly quadrupeds  
Which stand with patient meekness there,  
As if they bow'd their willing heads  
The happy children's sport to share.

More graceful are they in my sight  
Than steeds adorned with trappings proud,  
Or pannell'd coach, with arms bedight,  
The marvel of a vulgar crowd.

And more delightful far to me  
Than wealth's cold splendor, fashion's  
noise,  
The quiet and contented glee  
Of those sweet children's cottage joys.

Loveliest of all, to feel and know  
That happiness, denied to none,  
Dwells not in outward pomp or show,  
But by the poorest may be won.

Go! trace her steps the wide earth round,  
(And thou shalt own, thy travel o'er)  
She ne'er in sweeter guise is found,  
Than by the peasant's cottage door!

## Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

### SCENERY IN OWYHEE.

From the Rev. Mr. Stewart's Private Journal, &c  
Tuesday, 27th of April, 1824. I have  
just returned from the most interesting  
excursion I have yet made on the islands.  
The day being unusually fine, Mr. Bingham  
proposed, after breakfast this morning,  
that I should accompany him to the  
pari, or precipice of Kolan, about seven  
miles in the interior. Nothing short of  
the testimony of my own eyes, could  
have made me believe, that there was so  
much of the "sublime and beautiful" in  
the vicinity of Honoruru. It seemed  
like enchantment to find myself transported,  
in the short space of an hour, from  
the dusty plain, stagnant pools, dreary  
beach, and various desolations of the sea-  
side, to the freshness and verdure, luxu-  
riance and bloom of a woodland region,  
where the eye rested only on objects of  
grandeur and beauty, and the ear caught  
no sounds amid the solitude of the forest,  
but the chirping of birds, the murmur of  
the mountain stream, or the dashing of  
the distant cascade.

The path we took led up the valley im-  
mediately in the rear of the village. As  
the valley gradually contracted from a  
width of three to that of one mile, the  
scenery became more and more pictures-  
que and delightful, till at a distance of  
five miles from Honoruru, it far surpasses  
anything I have ever witnessed. The  
mountains are so lofty and so graceful  
in their outlines—so rich and beautiful  
in their foliage—so diversified by dark grot-  
toes—projecting cliffs and spouting wa-  
terfalls—while all below presents an ex-  
uberance of vegetation almost incredible  
—that I cannot but think it among the  
finest of the exhibitions of nature, in a  
state of undisturbed simplicity and wild-  
ness. Such was the character of the  
scenery for the two last miles of our walk,  
while our path led successively through  
glade, copse, and dell, and was frequen-  
tly, for long distances together, entirely  
embowered by the interlacing branches  
of the spreading hau-tree. After ascend-  
ing from one of these dark passages,  
Mr. Bingham suddenly cautioned me a-  
gainst the violence of the wind we should  
soon meet; at the same time, the rush-  
ing of heavy blasts was heard, intimating  
like the roarings of a cataract, or the mut-  
terings of a volcano, an approach to one  
of the most sublime phenomena of nature;  
and on abruptly turning the angle of a  
projecting rock, with an admiration ap-  
proaching to terror, I found myself bal-  
ancing in strongly conflicting currents of  
air, on the brink of a precipice little less

than a thousand feet in perpendicular  
descent,—without the parapet of a single  
stone to guard against the fatal conse-  
quences of a false step. Immediately  
before me, at the foot of this tremendous  
offset, in most perfect bird's eye view,  
lay a widely extended, cultivated and thick-  
ly inhabited country, against whose dis-  
tant shores the peaceful billows of the  
Pacific were rolling, in ever varying and  
snowy brightness—while farther still, the  
blue waters of the ocean rose in gradual  
ascent, till, apparently midway between  
heaven and earth, they met the sky, in a  
haziness that rendered either distinguish-  
able from the other only by the regularity  
of a scarcely discernible horizon. To  
the right and to the left, within a stone's  
throw of the rock on which I stood, two  
richly covered pyramidal peaks rose man-  
ny thousand feet above my head, while  
beyond them, on either side, summit af-  
ter summit of mountains, whose broad  
bases were planted in the valley below, ap-  
peared in long perspective, till, with a  
semicircular sweep, both chains terminate  
in the sea by bold and romantic headlands  
rendered more picturesque by a partial  
continuation of detached cliffs and islets.  
In full view behind, was the beautiful val-  
ley through which we had ascended, gradu-  
ally sinking from the very spot on which  
we stood, to the now miniature town and  
port of Honoruru, beyond which again  
rose "the illimitable sea."

The sublimity of the whole was not a  
little increased by the almost overwhelm-  
ing sounds of the trade-wind, as it swept  
along the mountains, which resisted its  
progress to this narrow pass—through  
which it rushed with irresistible velocity  
and power, bearing in its broad current  
and whirling eddies, leaves, sand, and  
even pebbles, which might claim the  
name of stones. Such was the effect of  
this, that though every thing far and near  
gleamed in the brightness of a cloudless  
sky and noon-day sun, I could scarce re-  
sist the impression that we were standing  
amid the ragings of a tempest—an illu-  
sion not diminished by the harsh screams  
of the sea gull and cry of the tropic bird,  
as they passed us on rapid wing to the  
lofty peaks above, or hastened to sail  
again in the calmer regions beneath our  
feet.

None but an atheist could have kept  
his thoughts from rising to that Being of  
majesty and power who "founded the  
earth and hung it upon nothing"—"who  
formed the mountains and created the  
winds"—"who shut up the sea and said,  
hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther;  
and here shall thy proud waves be staid."  
And in the lively contemplation of the  
marvellous wisdom and omnipotence that  
overlooks and upholds the mighty won-  
ders of the universe, we could not but  
feel the force of the humbling interroga-  
tive, "O Lord, what is man that Thou  
art mindful of him, or the son of man that  
Thou visitest him?"

After gazing on the various objects of  
grandeur and beauty by which we were  
surrounded, till our eyes were fatigued,  
we made a short descent by a narrow  
footpath, by which, clinging from rock  
to rock, and from cliff to cliff, you may  
reach the plain below. Having gratified  
our curiosity in this manner, by what I  
considered a dangerous experiment, we  
returned to the summit and in the cleft  
of a rock where we were sheltered from  
the wind, partook of the refreshments we  
had brought with us.

Before commencing our return to the  
village, I tried my pencil on the scene,  
but the merest outline is all I can ever  
make of the sketch; to give any thing like  
the distance and the depth necessary to  
produce the required effect, would de-  
mand more than a master's skill.

We reached home at 5 o'clock, and  
were happy to hear of the arrival of the  
ship Dauphin, of Nantucket, during our  
absence. She has brought large supplies  
for us, and two promising natives from  
the school at Cornwall. She did not, how-  
ever, bring a single letter.

The following is an account of an Ita-  
lian bandit who was shot in Italy by or-  
der of General Church.

"The most astonishing bandit, whose  
exploits somewhat resemble the celebra-  
ted ones of the famous Rinaldo Rinaldini,  
was a priest, named Cyro Anichiarico,  
born in the small town of Grotagli, on  
the road from Tarento to Lecce. His  
first achievement was the murder of a

whole family in the town of Traneavilla.  
He had, at the time of his death, been a  
bandit for more than twenty years; and  
from his daring and success, the country  
people believed him to be a devil or ma-  
gician, and scoffed at the soldiers who  
were sent to pursue him. When the  
French General Ottavio, a Corsican by  
birth, commanded in this province, a  
man one day presented himself before  
him, and said, with a fierce air, 'The  
bandit whom you have so long hunted is  
now before you, but if he is molested,  
you will be assassinated before night-fall.'  
Anichiarico turned and disappeared, and  
from that time General Ottavio doubtless  
had faith in the belief of the people, for  
the bandit was not taken until he was pur-  
sued by a body of troops under General  
Church. When this General was one day  
in pursuit of the bandit and their leader,  
he was accosted by a peasant, who drew  
him aside and gave him some intelli-  
gence concerning Anichiarico. On the very  
next day this peasant was found dead  
in his village, with a paper pinned on  
his breast, with these terrible words in-  
scribed: 'This is the fate of all those  
who betray Anichiarico.' The last band  
which this leader commanded was called  
'the decided'; each man possessing a  
certificate, bearing two death's heads,  
with bloody emblems, and the great  
words of 'justice, liberty or death,' signed  
'Anichiarico.' I saw one of the certifi-  
cates in General Church's possession,  
which was written with human blood.—  
At last, in January, 1819, this astonishing  
bandit, finding himself beset on all points  
by the soldiers, under the command of  
the General, threw himself at about sun-  
set, into an old tower, in the midst of a  
farm-yard, near the small town of Casu-  
ba, hoping probably, that in the dead of  
the night he should be able to escape  
through the soldiers, many of whom  
were his friends, and all of whom believ-  
ed him to be the devil. But in the course  
of one hour after it was perceived that  
he had taken this position, a close  
line of light troops was drawn round the  
tower, by order of the General, out of  
reach of musket shot, and after a siege  
of thirty-six hours, he was forced to sur-  
render himself and the remnant of his  
band, having fired away all their cart-  
ridges, and killed and wounded eleven of  
the enemy. He was carried to Fromcav-  
ella, the scene of his first murder, and  
there shot. It was on a Sunday when he  
was sentenced to be executed, and General  
Church sent to ask the priests of the  
town if it was according to their religion  
to shoot a man on that day. Their an-  
swer was, 'the better day the better  
deed.'—Anichiarico died like a madman.  
From eight to ten thousand persons were  
assembled to see him shot, and to the  
last moment they actually treated with  
perfect scorn the notion that bullets would  
pierce such a man."

### WILD ANIMALS IN GUIANA.

There are thousands of oxen, horses,  
and asses, which are wild in the forests,  
and do not belong to any one. I was en-  
abled to ascertain a fact known to all who  
have travelled in this country: The  
horses live there in societies, generally  
to the number of five or six hundred,  
and even one thousand: they occupy im-  
mense savannas, where it is dangerous to  
disturb, or try to catch them. In the  
dry season they are sometimes obliged to  
go two or three leagues, or even more, to  
find water. They set out in regular  
ranks of four abreast and thus form a  
procession of an extent of a quarter of  
a league. There are always five or six  
scouts who precede the troop by about  
fifty paces. If they perceive a man, or a  
tiger, they neigh, and the troop stops; if  
avoided, they continue their march; but  
if an attempt be made to pass by their  
squadron, they leap on the imprudent  
traveller, and crush him under their feet.—  
The best way is always to avoid them,  
and let them continue their route. They  
have always a chief who marches between  
the scouts and the squadron, and five or  
six other horses march on each side of  
the band,—a kind of adjutants, whose  
duty consists in hindering any individual  
from quitting the ranks. If any one at-  
tempts to straggle, either from hunger  
or fatigue, he is bitten till he resumes  
his place;—and the culprit obeys, with  
his head hanging down. Three or four  
chiefs march as the rear guard, at five or  
six paces from the troop. I had often  
heard at Trinidad of this discipline a-  
mong wild horses and confess that I could  
scarcely believe it; but what I have just  
stated is a fact, which I witnessed twice  
on the banks of the Guarapiche, where I  
encamped five days for the express pur-  
pose of seeing those organized troops  
pass. I have met, on the shores of the  
Orinoco, herds of from fifty to a hun-  
dred wild oxen: a chief always marched  
at the rear of these.

The people of the country have assured  
me, that the wild asses, when they travel,  
observe the same discipline as the hor-  
ses; but the mules, though they also live  
in troops, are continually fighting with  
each other, and it has not been observed  
that they have any chief. They, how-  
ever, unite at the appearance of a common  
enemy, and display still more trick and  
address than the horses in avoiding the  
snarers which are laid for catching them,  
and also for escaping when taken. I re-  
member to have seen one of these wild  
mules escape from a park, where he had  
been kept at Carupano, by throwing him-

self on his belly, and feigning to be dead;  
suddenly he passed his head under one of  
the bars of the gate, pushed it open, and  
rushed into the town. Above thirty per-  
sons ran after him in every direction,  
and after a pursuit of two hours, they  
were obliged to give up the chase. It  
would be too tedious to recount all the  
tricks and stratagems employed by this  
animal to escape us. We finished the  
hunt by laughing at each other, for leav-  
ing him at liberty.—Description of Venezue-  
la, &c. by M. LAVAYSSÉ.

The Seneca Farmer furnishes extracts  
from the "New-York Packet, and the  
American Advertiser," a small semi-  
newspaper, printed at Fishkill, by Samu-  
el Loudon, during the Revolution. The  
number dated November 1, 1781, con-  
tains the first news of the capture of Corn-  
wallis. This great event, so important  
to the country, and so cheering in that  
day to those who loved it, was announced  
in large letters across the page, immedi-  
ately under the head of the paper, enclos-  
ed in a border of flowers, in the follow-  
ing laconic terms:

### "BE IT REMEMBERED,

"That on the 17th day of Oct. 1781,  
Lieut. Gen. CORNWALLIS, with above five  
housand British troops, surrendered  
themselves prisoners of war to his Excel-  
lency General GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
commander-in-chief of the allied forces  
of France and America.

### LAUS DEO!"

The following rather humorous article,  
copied into the opposite side of the sheet,  
from the "Pennsylvania Freeman's Jour-  
nal," shows the spirit of the times:—

"A watchman of this city, after hav-  
ing conducted the express rider to the  
door of his Excellency the President of  
Congress, on Monday morning last, the  
honest old German continued his func-  
tions, calling out, 'Basht dree o'—glock  
and Gorn—wal—lis ish da—ken!"

Swearing in any way is a true symptom  
of barbarous manners, for among barbar-  
ians it universally prevails. In many an-  
cient authors, women swear like troops.  
The politeness of the French was  
among the first to banish the degrading  
practice from genteel society. Some  
oaths are perfectly ridiculous, others e-  
qually profane. William Rufus, King of  
England, used to swear by God's Beard  
—thus ludicrously suggesting an image  
of our Maker, as an old man with a long  
beard. Many persons of the present day,  
are innocently in the habit of saying "Gad  
zounds!" but when they know it is noth-  
ing but a corruption of Queen Elizabeth's  
awful oath of "By God's Wounds!" al-  
luding to the wounds of our Saviour on  
the cross, perhaps they will abandon it.  
Newbern Sentinel.

Mr. Eustace, the author of the Classi-  
cal Tour in Italy, was a Roman Catholic  
priest. He was a native of Ireland, but  
he received in England that second edu-  
cation which a man of talents always  
gives to himself, and which, as Milton  
has justly remarked, forms and decides  
the character. To this second education  
he alluded in conversation with the elo-  
quent and celebrated Burke, whom he  
had offended for a moment by speaking  
of Ireland in disparaging terms:—  
"Have I been mistaken in you?" said  
Burke: "I thought you had been an I-  
rishman and a brother." "Hear me,"  
replied Eustace, "and judge. It is true  
that I was born in Ireland, but I left it  
early in life: my family and my connex-  
ions are English; to England I owe the  
best part of my education, and from Ire-  
land I have derived no advantage except  
such as that education has procured for  
me." "You are right, answered Burke,  
energetically and nobly, "for mere exis-  
tence is a doubtful benefit; it may be a  
great blessing, or it may prove a curse;  
but that land which, by expanding and  
improving your mental faculties, raised  
you to the scale of intellectual existence,  
that should be, in your affections and  
feelings, your home and your country."

The ancestor of the Duke of Leeds  
was a young man named Osborne, who  
served his apprenticeship to Sir William  
Hewitt, who was Lord Mayor of London  
in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir  
William lived on London Bridge, and  
his daughter during Edward Osborne's  
apprenticeship, accidentally fell from  
her father's window into the Thames.—  
Osborne plunged after the young lady,  
and saved her life at the risk of his own.  
This act added much to the favorable o-  
pinion which the master had for the ap-  
prentice, and as soon as the latter had  
served his time, Sir William Hewitt said  
to him—"Osborne, you are a deserving  
youth, and have faithfully served me for  
seven years. I am under considerable  
obligations to you—You have saved the  
life of my only daughter at the peril of

your own. You have the best claim to  
her—she is at your service, if you choose  
to accept of her in marriage, and the  
most considerable part of what I am pos-  
sessed of shall hereafter be yours." Os-  
borne gladly accepted the generous offer,  
and the eldest son of that marriage was  
Hewitt Osborne, who was knighted by  
the earl of Essex, under whom he served  
in Ireland, for his services in the field.  
The family soon after became ennobled,  
Thomas Osborne the first Duke of Leeds,  
was prouder of the circumstance of his  
ancestor having acquired wealth and sta-  
tion by his honest and intrepid spirit,  
than he was of any of the subsequent  
services of the family, and related the  
circumstance with conscious pride to  
Charles II.

If those alone who "sowed to the wind  
did reap the whirlwind," it would be  
well. But the mischief is, that the blind-  
ness of bigotry, the madness of ambi-  
tion, and the miscalculation of diploma-  
cy, seek their victims principally a-  
mongst the innocent and unoffending.  
The cottage is sure to suffer for every  
error of the court, the cabinet, or the  
camp. When error sits in the seat of  
power and of authority, and is generat-  
ed in high places, it may be compared  
to that torrent which originates in the  
mountain, but commits its devastation  
in the vale.

Great minds had rather deserve con-  
temporary applause, without obtain-  
ing it; than obtain, without deserv-  
ing it; if it follow them, it is well, but  
they will not deviate to follow it. With  
inferior minds the reverse is observable;  
so that they can command the flattery  
of knaves while living, they care not  
for the execrations of honest men, when  
dead. Milton neither aspired to fame,  
nor even expected it; but (to use his  
own words,) his high ambition was,  
"to leave something so written to after  
ages, that they should not willingly let  
it die." And Cato finally observed,  
he would much rather that posterity  
should inquire why no statues were er-  
ected to him, than why they were.

### PRAYER.

Prayer is the application of want to  
him who only can relieve it; the voice of  
sin to him who alone can pardon it. It  
is the urgency of poverty, the prostration  
of humility, the fervency of penitence,  
the confidence of trust. It is not elo-  
quence, but earnestness, not the defini-  
tion of helplessness, but the feeling of  
it; not figures of speech, but com-  
punction of soul. It is the "Lord save  
us we perish" of drowning Peter; the cry  
of faith to the ear of mercy.

Adoration is the noblest employment  
of created beings; confession the natural  
language of guilty creatures; gratitude  
the spontaneous expression of pardoned  
sinners.

Prayer is desire. It is not a concep-  
tion of the mind, nor a mere effort of the  
intellect, nor an act of the memory; but  
an elevation of the soul towards its Ma-  
ker; a pressing sense of our own igno-  
rance and infirmity, a consciousness of  
the perfections of God, of his readiness  
to hear, of his power to help, of his will-  
ingness to save.

It is not an emotion produced in the  
senses, nor an effect wrought by the ima-  
gination; but a determination of the will,  
an effusion of the heart.

Prayer is the guide to self knowledge,  
by prompting us to look after our sins in  
order to pray against them; the motive to  
vigilance, by teaching us to guard against  
those sins which, through self examina-  
tion, we have been enabled to detect.

Prayer is an act both of the understand-  
ing and of the heart. The understand-  
ing must apply itself to the knowledge  
of the divine perfections, or the heart  
will not be led to the adoration of them.  
It would not be a reasonable service, if  
the mind was excluded. It must be ra-  
tional worship, or the human worship-  
per would not bring to the service the  
distinguishing faculty of his nature,  
which is reason. It must be spiritual  
worship, or it would want the distinctive  
quality to make it acceptable to Him,  
who has declared that He will be wor-  
shipped "in spirit and in truth."

Prayer is right in itself as the most  
powerful means of resisting sin and ad-  
vancing in holiness. It is above all right,  
as every thing is, which has the authori-  
ty of Scripture, the command of God and  
the example of Christ.

Hannah More.